

# The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1895

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## WRECK OF A VESSEL

Only 26 Out of 81 Human Beings  
Were Saved.

DASHED AGAINST A ROCK

The Ship Was Bound From Sydney  
to China—It is Lying in Many  
Fathoms of Water—Much  
Money Lost.

New York, Sept. 15.—A special to the Herald from Vancouver, B. C., says: The 2,000-ton China steamer Catterthun, bound from Sydney to China with 81 human beings on board, is lying many fathoms deep off Seal Rock, near Port Stephens' lighthouse. Only 26 lives were saved. The terrible details of the catastrophe fill many pages of the Australian papers. Following are the names of the drowned: R. Frazer, R. Smith, Mrs. Mathias, Mrs. Loring, Miss Loring, Neil Shannon, Liverpool master; W. I. Pingley, chief officer; Harold Leffler, third officer; R. H. Anderson, surgeon; J. H. Harper, Scotland, chief engineer; W. F. Wilson second engineer; J. W. Adams, third engineer; A. Wolstenholme, fourth engineer; R. Manning, chief steward, and 41 Chinese. The accident was due to the currents drifting the steamer on the rocks in the fury and darkness of a storm. Mrs. and Miss Loring were the wife and daughter of the secretary of the Imperial Federation league of Australia, and were well known in San Francisco, having been on their way there via China. At the coroner's inquest it was emphatically proved that the steamer was being steered all right and that the only way to account for the vessel's striking was that some mysterious current carried her on the rocks.

Following is an account of the disaster by a survivor, Dr. Copeman, which most accurately and briefly details the circumstances of the disaster: "I was returning to England by way of China via Vancouver. At 2 o'clock in the morning I was shot out of the bunk by a terrible shock, which was followed by a second one. I rushed on deck and found the steamer listed and rapidly settling. An officer told me that we had struck a rock and that the steamer was being washed away in pieces. Captain Shannon gave orders to lower the boats, and immediately afterward he was washed overboard and drowned. As the boats were lowered they were dashed to pieces or swept away. At last only the starboard boat was left. There were 13 people in it. It was torn from the davits and washed away. I sprang into the sea, and was picked up by a Chinaman. We rescued 15 more. The Chinamen worked bravely."

The cargo of the steamer Catterthun was very valuable. Among the cargo were 10,000 sovereigns.

### THE CHOLERA SCARE.

California Proposes to Lay Out Several  
Quarantine Lines.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The local health officials are seriously considering the establishment of quarantine stations at the north and south lines of the state, along the lines of the railroads, and the plan will be earnestly considered at the joint meeting of the local board of health, the surgeons of the United States marine service and the board of health, to be held here on next Tuesday. The health authorities are thoroughly aroused to the danger that is threatened the city and state by close proximity of Asiatic cholera. As already announced, the board of health has declared Honolulu an infected port and hereafter all vessels from there will be detained and thoroughly fumigated. The members of the board of health do not fear the introduction of cholera through the medium of the steamers and other vessels from infected ports, because they consider the quarantine already established and in force will form a perfect safeguard, but they are not so certain about the railroads. Some of the members consider that the greatest danger lies in those who are landed in other ports and reach this city by rail.

Already the subject has been earnestly discussed and the proposition to establish the quarantine stations at the points named will be urged at the coming joint conference. Under the act of congress of Feb. 15, 1893, the federal marine hospital service is given general supervision of all quarantining. The local surgeons of the service have announced their intention to use the most vigorous means and city authorities in keeping out all infected persons or articles. In discussing the situation Dr. Lovelace, the health officer said: "The board of health fully realizes the grave duty devolving upon it to use the most vigorous means to guard against the approach of cholera. The United States and state authorities have joined with us and we feel confident that we will succeed in keeping the disease from getting in our midst."

### DURRANT'S SWEET PEA.

She is Widely Infatuated With the Alleged Murderer.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The identity of the "sweet pea girl," the mysterious young woman who has constantly attended the Durrant trial, and who has attracted so much attention by her devotion to the alleged murderer, has been discovered. She is Mrs. Grace Bowers, the wife of an insurance clerk. Late on Wednesday she left her husband as a result of her infatuation for Durrant. Mr. Bowers says his wife never knew Durrant but from the beginning she has taken a great interest in the trial and believes Durrant is innocent. It is thought that her mind has become affected and that she is not responsible for her actions.

### The Latter Day Saints.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 15.—Thousands of people attended the Latter Day Saints convention to-day. President Joseph Smith has not arrived yet, but expects to be here by Tuesday. The evening sermon was by Rev. A. H. Smith of Lamont. He said: "It is strange but true that many in the outside world confuse the Latter Day Saints with the Utah Mormons, and it keeps the elders busy trying to stamp into the public mind that they are not and never were believers in polygamy."

### DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

It is Not Known Whether Martin Shaughnessy Committed Suicide.

Basin, Mont., Sept. 15.—Martin Shaughnessy was found dead this morning about 9 o'clock with a hole in his forehead between his eyes. He had been around the night before and had been drinking hard when last seen, about 11 o'clock. The revolver, a .38-caliber, was found in the washstand bureau, where it must have fallen after Shaughnessy fired the fatal shot. He had roomed at the Butte and Basin lodging house, where the body was found this morning when the proprietress, Mrs. Charles Smith, attempted to go in and make up the room. He had worked in all of the mines about Basin and was the man who fortunately escaped in the Katie's shaft when nine blasts exploded while he was in the bottom. He experienced very near the same miracle in the Anaconda mine at Butte when the men were being hoisted, and when near the surface he fell from the derrick onto the lower one and was hoisted with no more injury than he sustained in the Katie shaft, a scratch on the head. He is said to be a native of Green Isle, Minn., and to have a wife and two children in Minnesota.

No one in the building heard the report of a gun, and the coroner's jury made an investigation behind closed doors but the findings were that he came to his death by his own hands, probably not with suicidal intent. A badge of the Silver Bow Lodge, A. O. U. W. of Waterville was found in the room and the members of that society are attempting to learn if he is a member of the local body. The remains were laid out in Sullivan & Leary's hall, but the date of the funeral is not yet determined. He is a young man, about 30 years of age, and stood high in the estimation of the citizens of the town. He had been on a protracted spree and the impression is that he was fooling with the gun when it went off.

George Floyd, more commonly known as "Sherry," and who has been employed in the Hope mine at Basin, went to a little farm house a short distance from Basin and asked for breakfast, and when the lady refused to give him the meal, he bit her finger. A doctor was summoned, who attended her, and "Sherry" was caught and run into the county jail.

### The Weather.

Washington, Sept. 15.—For Montana: Generally fair; westerly winds.

## SHOT AT A SHADE

YOUNG MEN PLAY GHOST WITH  
DISASTROUS RESULTS.

They Encounter a Party Searching for the  
"Woman in Black" and Both Are  
Severely Wounded.

Massillon, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Ghost hunting in Massillon on Saturday night was attended with serious consequences to three people, two of whom were shot, while the third is living in a state of terror at the consequence of having done the shooting.

A mysterious woman in black has been exciting the inhabitants for several weeks and night after night throngs of ghost hunters have patrolled the streets in the vicinity of Prospect and Elm, hoping to bring the shade to book.

On Saturday night, while Henry Ryder and a large party of followers were standing guard, Frank Webb and William Conrad, the latter a son of ex-governor Conrad, thought it would be great fun to confront them.

They arrayed themselves in flowing black robes, young Conrad mounted on Webb's shoulders and they set forth in rags and soon encountered the ghost hunters. Ryder's hair stood on end and as soon as he beheld the apparition, but screwing up his courage to the sticking point, he called upon the spirit to halt.

The latter continued in motion, whereupon Ryder whipped out a revolver and began to fire. Several shots took effect in the ground and he then aimed higher, and one ball entered Webb's arm, causing a very painful flesh wound. Conrad escaped with a very slight wound in the foot.

The ghost lost no time in proclaiming itself, and was carried to its two homes, while the searching party lost no time in making itself scarce. The effect of the shooting affair has been to materially diminish interest in the pursuit of the "woman in black."

### POWDER EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Another Expected to Die—Cause Unknown.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Sept. 15.—This morning an explosion occurred in the smokeless powder department of the powder works, resulting in the death of Maxie Grimm, 17 years old, and burning James Howard so severely that no hopes are entertained for his recovery. There were 60 pounds of powder in the new press, which went up in smoke. This powder was for the Hotchkiss gun on the cruiser Boston. Howard, after the explosion, with his clothes on fire, ran to the creek, 100 yards distant, and jumped in. By the time he reached the water his clothes had all been burned off and nearly every portion of his body was a mass of burns. After his plunge he walked to his house, located some distance away. Grimm was badly burned on the head and face and on the arms. His ears were burned almost to a crisp, and he was taken to his home, where he died five hours later. The windows of the mill were broken but no damage was done to the press. The cause of the explosion is not known.

### Earthquake in Australia.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 15.—The following Australia advices were brought by the Mowera: New Zealand was visited Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 17 and 18, by severe earthquakes, which did great damage at Taupo. The shocks lasted for several hours, gradually decreasing in severity. All the inhabitants camped out for the night as falling chimneys and other portions of houses rendered it unsafe to stay in doors.

The postmaster at Taupo wired the following details to Auckland: "Earthquakes are still occurring, but it is now not so severe. There were two explosions on Saturday night like heavy artillery, with a great rumbling noise, probably caused by landslides. The southern and eastern banks of Lake Taupo are enveloped in dust caused by the slips."

Two slight strokes of earthquake were also experienced in South Australia on the same Sunday.

Subscribe for the Standard.

## WILL BE DEDICATED

An Extensive Military Park Sur-  
rounding Chattanooga.

VETERANS WILL BE THERE

Elaborate Preparations Made for  
the Comfort of Guests—Many  
High United States Of-  
ficials Are Going.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Under the guiding hand of the secretary of war, acting under the authority of congress, Chattanooga and the notable fields surrounding it have been preparing for a national event without parallel. Great throngs of veterans who fought against each other are crowding into the city to take equal part, under the national enactment, in the dedication of the fields which their prowess made memorable as a national military park wherein the movements and attachments of each side have received impartial attention. As provided in the act of congress, Secretary Lamont has invited the attendance of the legislative department of the government and the members of the supreme court, congress and its presiding officers, the lieutenant general of the army and the admiral of the navy, the governors of all the states and their staffs, and the veterans of the contending armies. All are to be prominently represented. A joint committee of 20 senators and 50 members of the house will represent congress. The members of 26 state committees, who have been at work with the national committee in locating lines of the battle troops of their states, will attend. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, of the Army of the Tennessee, the O. A. R. and the Association of Confederate Veterans will be present in unusual numbers. This official concourse is to be increased by a gathering of an army of visitors already known to be so great that it will tax the capacity of the railroads centering here and in the city to their utmost.

The secretary of war and the national committee under his direction have made every possible arrangement the expenditures authorized by congress would allow to insure the comfort of the visitors, and through the large and influential citizen committee of the city of Chattanooga has given its energy and enthusiasm to the work of assisting the secretary of war. Lieutenant General Schofield has cordially offered every assistance which could be given from the headquarters of the army, and the movement of regular troops from Fort Sheridan, Fort Riley, Fort Thomas, Columbus barracks and Pensacola, presented an instance of rapid concentration of special interest.

The park which is to be dedicated is of immense dimensions. It extends with its approaches from Sherman Heights in Tennessee, six miles north of Chattanooga, to Glass Mill in Georgia, a distance of 22 miles. The broad boulevard between the two points is owned by the government as part of the park, and full jurisdiction over this, over the 15 miles square of Chickamauga field, and over many miles besides of other approaches has been ceded to the government by the states of Tennessee and Georgia.

Of the territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States for park purposes, 10 square miles have been already purchased in a single block on Chickamauga field. The park and its approaches, therefore, embrace or overlooks the fields of five days of general battle between the great armies and three days of minor engagements, namely: Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Brown's Ferry and Wauhatchie. The plan of the park is to restore the fields as near as possible to their condition at the time of the battle, to close all new roads and reopen and improve those used in the battles and over which the armies moved to and from the fields. More than 400 guns of the batteries used on these fields have been obtained from the arsenals and 150 have already been mounted upon iron gun carriages, which are the proper type of the campaign of the war and set up to mark the exact position of the batteries of each side in the battle. Steel observation towers, rising above the forest at various commanding positions afford views of the entire theater of battle.

The Chickamauga field is already thickly dotted with state monuments and the government tablets, and while not over half of the number of each, which are to be erected have yet been provided. The lines of the three days' engagement are readily followed. The park project and the main details of its comprehensive plan was the conception of General Boynton, now the historian of the national commission. His public suggestion to make Chickamauga a national park was taken up by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. A memorial association was organized and chartered, but before it began operations he perfected a plan for a national commission acting under the supervision of the secretary of war. He wrote a bill which is the present law, placed it in the hands of General Grosvenor of Ohio, who introduced it in the house of representatives. The national commission consists of Gen. J. S. Fullerton, chairman; Gen. A. P. Stewart, representing the confederate side; Major Francis Smith, second artillery secretary, and Gen. H. V. Boynton, historian. General Fullerton, by order of the secretary of war, has charge of all arrangements for the dedication. The official dedication, under the auspices of congress and the secretary of war, will occupy the 19th and 20th instant, but exercises of a general character which will be attended by most of the officials which are to arrive, will occupy the whole day of the 19th and the evenings of the 18th, 19th and 20th.

### NO EARTHQUAKE.

It Was a Fake Story According to the  
Account of the Associated Press.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Sept. 15.—The statement that an earthquake had occurred on last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, with a loss of 300 lives and causing destruction of churches and dwellings, is without foundation so far as is known in Tegucigalpa. No such earthquake has been heard of here and the statements made in the dispatch are false in every detail. The American public was electrified Friday last, Sept. 13, by a detailed report in newspapers served by the united press, of a horrible earthquake which had devastated the little republic of Honduras, in Central America, and it was said killed 300 of its inhabitants. This alarming news was published under date of Tegucigalpa, to which city it was alleged the news had been brought by courier from the "city" of Yetapan, which, it was said, had been overwhelmed by a succession of earthquake shocks, bringing ruin and desolation, while the details were constantly arriving that city of the damage done in the surrounding country all day and night Sunday. There was chronicled the destruction of 71 houses at Yetapan, and 153 bodies were already recovered from there and many more are missing.

The associated press realized the importance of accurate information of so appalling an upheaval of nature and the elements, involving such horrifying destruction of human life and property, immediately dispatched an inquiry to an absolute reliable authority on the spot. The harrowing tale had made its passage through Tegucigalpa, leaving no whisper or rumor behind. There were no perishing hundreds; no showers of stones, no toppling of church spires, and in short, no earthquake. The history of American journalism does not record another such a bold fabrication of details, with so absolute a lack of foundation in fact. Not even the names of the localities given appear in the public gazetteer of Honduras.

## DUKE OF ALBA HERE

TWELVE TIMES A MARQUIS AND  
14 TIMES A COUNT.

He Will Exhibit Himself to the American  
Public Along With J. Van Alen—  
Lots of Blue Blood.

New York, Sept. 15.—The Duke of Alba is making his American acquaintances another visit. He arrived here on Friday on the Lucania. The duke is a personal friend of J. J. Van Alen, with whom he has gone the rounds of the fashionable American watering places on former occasions. He has such a long name that it is said he cannot remember it all himself.

His first name is Don Carlos Maria Stuart Fitz James Portocarrero y Palafo. Then he is also duke of Berwick, duke of Alba de Tormes, duke of Lora, duke of Olivares, duke of Penaranda and duke of Huescor, in addition to which he is a nine times a grandee of the first class of Spain, 12 times a marquis and 14 times a count. He is usually called the duke of Alba, but he wishes his intimate friends to call him Carlitos.

The duke has in his veins a confusing mixture of the royal blood of France and Spain. He is the nephew of ex-empress Eugenie. During the second French empire the duke was a great favorite with Napoleon III. The duke is married, but the duchess seldom leaves her estate in Spain. When the duke of Alba travels his household is a miniature court.

### THEY WERE WOUNDED.

Beaten and Abused by Chilean Police in  
Valparaiso.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The claims of Andrew McKinstrey and the heirs of Patrick Shields against the Chilean government are once more attracting attention here. McKinstrey and Shields were sailors on the American ship Keeweenaw, and in 1891, while in Valparaiso, they were brutally beaten by Chilean police. Shields afterwards died from his injuries. A claim for damages against Chile was instituted by the United States in behalf of the injured sailors and President Harrison in his annual message, made special reference to their cases. The case was considered by a tribunal in connection with those of the United States ship Baltimore sailors, but it was found that McKinstrey and Shields were British subjects, though serving on an American ship. Consequently their claims were thrown out.

Lord Rosebery, the late premier of England, championed their cause, however, and another tribunal, composed of German, British and Chilean subjects, is now considering the claims in Valparaiso. A copy of the demurrer of the Chilean government has been received in this city and the endeavors of the South American republic to avoid the responsibility are considered rather remarkable. In the demurrer, the attorneys for the government state that the police records of Valparaiso contain no mention of the beating of the abused sailors, or of the reasons for such treatment, if they were infirmed. Also Chiff objects to a foreign tribunal to try the cases, as it is considered humiliating to Chile. The allegation is also made that it is discovered that the sailors, the day they were arrested, drank a bottle of beer in a saloon and that possibly their minds became clouded, so that they imagined that they had received injuries, when in reality they had not been hurt at all. This statement is made in spite of the fact that the men were covered from head to foot with wounds and bruises from which they never recovered.

"This is very pretty for a dollar," said one fair shopper to another.

"Yes, I'm determined to have one. But this is too expensive. Lend me 10 cents for my car fare and I'll go to Oldson's, where they sell the same thing for 5 cents."—Washington Star.

## HE TRIED TO MURDER

Daniel Cotter Attempted to Kill His  
Divorced Wife.

THE GUN WOULDN'T WORK

With the Weapon Against Her  
Breast He Pulled the Trigger  
Twice—An Officer's Timely  
Appearance.

Butte, Sept. 15.—Daniel Cotter made a deliberate attempt to murder his divorced wife about noon to-day, and he would certainly have succeeded had it not been that he used a cheap gun, which would not work at the critical moment. Cotter and his wife were divorced about two years ago and he has been worrying a good deal over this fact recently. It appeared to make him jealous to see his former wife going with some one else and he decided today to put an end to her existence. He accordingly lay in wait for her in East Granite street near the Blue Jay mine, where he knew he would be sure to meet her on her way home from church. She put on an appearance about 12 o'clock and as she approached he walked towards her as though he had something to say to her. As they came within arms length of each other he suddenly whipped out a revolver and placed the muzzle against her breast, and pulled the trigger twice, but something went wrong with the mechanism and the cartridge did not explode.

The woman screamed and grappled with him and seized the gun. After a short scuffle she succeeded in getting the weapon pointed away from her and she then started to run. She had not got more than 10 feet away before Cotter got the gun to work and sent a bullet after her, but fortunately his aim was very poor and the woman was unhurt. Cotter then started to run in the opposite direction and ran almost into the arms of Officer Parlin, whose attention had been attracted by the woman's screams and he was locked up on a charge of attempted murder. Cotter is an old and well-known character and formerly worked on the streets. He has been drinking heavily recently and appears to be on the verge of delirium tremens.

### CHAUNCEY HOME AGAIN.

The New York Politician Has Talked to  
His Heir.

New York, Sept. 15.—Chauncey M. Depew landed from the steamer City of Paris this morning and gave an extended interview on the politics of Europe. Mr. Depew said something of a sensation was stirred up among the Anglo-manics by an interview which he gave to the London papers. One of the questions was: "What is the American idea of home rule and how generally are Americans of one mind upon that subject?" Speaking of this, Mr. Depew said: "My answer was substantially that home rule is the cornerstone of our institutions and our people are practically unanimous on the subject; that we were honestly in favor of English speaking people leading the world and willing that the British empire should have first place in the affairs of Europe, as of Africa and Australia, but we would never consent nor permit the control or occupation by a union of powers of the republic of America."

"Of the members of the house of lords all but 25 are conservatives or Tories. A conservative leader said to me: 'We have won a great and rather embarrassing victory without making a pledge or promise. We had no platform and no affirmative principles. We simply assaulted the incompetency of the liberal government.' But while the conservatives are safely in power for six years, the liberal unionist is already making matters uncomfortable for his Tory partner."

"A large programme for local self government throughout the United Kingdom for a broad scheme of state socialism or paternalism and plans more or less vague, for the benefit of what they call the 'laboring classes' are maturing."

"The restless brains of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends are disturbing the rest and comfort of the conservatives. Our recent trouble with the British foreign office over the Nicaragua and Venezuela affairs, interesting foreign relations and the possibility of an administration which will enforce the Monroe doctrine, have created a new and unusually interesting state of affairs in the United States. This is evidence in the Times appointing Mr. Smalley as its special correspondent in the United States and printing several columns a week of his cables. The statement of both parties would like a sort of offensive and defensive alliance with us. They want our help in China and Japan and in the difficulties arising out of Russia, German and French hostility and aggressions in the east and would gladly bundle all American matters into our hands in exchange for such an understanding."

"The excitement in South Africa's gold mines equals the wildest speculations in Colorado or California booming times. Both London and Paris are crazy. One of the best informed bankers in Europe told me that 100 marks had pocketed in cold cash in the past few years \$5,000,000,000 by the sale of stock or shares of these companies. The money has come from the confident British public and the usually cautious French. Forty million dollars was won by a man who entered the cape as a juggler in a circus and is now climbing rapidly the social ladder. The stocks are constantly rising in price and of course capitalization, and at no distant day the bubble will burst, scattering ruin more widely than has been experienced for generations."

"The general cheerfulness and gaiety of nations made this trip one of the most agreeable of my life. Both in England and on the continent there

was general prosperity and abundance, unknown for years. "Many sovereigns and chief of states who formerly were politely inquisitive or indifferent about American affairs were eager in their desire for information about our stocks and bonds. The success of the syndicate in placing the last issue of our government bonds has put into the royal treasury a miscellaneous amount of American securities."

### THERE'S CONTENTION.

Fitzsimmons is Afraid That He Will Get  
Left on the Proceeds.

New York, Sept. 15.—There has been contention among the principals in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight over the proceeds of the outside channels of revenue. Fitzsimmons has stated that there was an agreement by which Corbett, Brady and Vendig were to receive the proceeds of the side-scope privilege, and has threatened not to fight unless he was given a share. Joe Vendig, of the Florida Athletic club, said to-night: "I would like to say to Mr. Brady or Fitzsimmons notwithstanding that, in view of the fact that the Florida Athletic club has offered Corbett and Fitzsimmons a purse of \$41,000 to fight for, the club feels that if there are privileges from which profit will be reaped when the fight comes off at Dallas, these belong to the club. In reference to the report circulated that I am interested in the matter and that the side-scope will take the picture of the fight at Dallas, I will say that I am not interested in that invention and that the side-scope will not be permitted to be brought into the building the day of the fight."

### Tommy Consors Committed Suicide.

Butte, Sept. 14.—Tommy Consors, a recent arrival from Marysville, committed suicide by taking morphine in his room in the Copper block, corner of Wyoming and Galena streets, this morning. The discovery that he had taken poison was made by a messenger boy about 2 1/2 o'clock. A doctor was summoned and pronounced the case hopeless.

## HE LOVED HIS TITLE

"TUT, TUT, TUT," SAID SIR ROD-  
ERICK CAMERON.

Plain Miter Was Not Good Enough for  
Him, and He Said Damn and  
Walked Out of Court.

New York, Sept. 15.—The scene in the police court Saturday was funny. Sir Roderrick Cameron, who is blue-blooded from the tips of his toes to the ends of his mutton chop whiskers, was interested as a jewelry firm was attempting to recover a judgment against Duncan Erskine Cameron, his son. The son had presented the jewelry to women and admitted that he had mortgaged his interest in his mother's estate.

Attorney Hirsch referred to Sir Roderrick as "Mr. Cameron." The nobleman grew purple. "Tut, tut, tut! Sir Roderrick Cameron!" he ejaculated.

"He was told that titles out no figure in this country. He insisted on being given his title and his face turned the color of cod liver oil when he was told that in this democratic country he was not Sir Roderrick, but just plain Miter Cameron, and no better than any American."

He walked out of court, first remarking it is said: "Damn it! The son of a bitch come when I will get even with you people."

He went to his hotel, and, as he could not be seen, was presumably playing marbles. Mr. Hirsch said that he never insulted and abused a nobleman before, but he was insulted by any one, blue-blooded or otherwise.

### ABOUT THE U. P.

The Omaha See Thinks the Road Is Getting  
a Shabby Deal.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15.—The Omaha Bee has a column editorial to-day discussing the Pacific railroad question and the probable solution of the interstate subject by the next congress. The article is devoted mostly to the possible future of the Union Pacific. After discussing the history of the road from its incorporation in 1862 to the present time, it comes to a change, the editorial refers to the numerous efforts of railroad rings to wreck the property and adds: "During all this time congress has been 'sawing wood.' The officers of the federal government have not been able to protect the property of the government and moved for the recovery of the property diverted and stolen, have not lifted a finger. The only thing attempted up to date is the suit in California against the Leland Stanford estate, and that has already turned to farce."

"In dealing with the Pacific railroad debt congress should, as a preliminary step, require the Union and Central Pacific roads to be operated as one continuous line. It should first and foremost compel the Huntington syndicate, which controls both the Southern and Central Pacific, to take its hands off the throat of the Central Pacific and give it a chance to do business. As it is now, and has been for years, the Central Pacific is being starved to death and the Union Pacific is being seriously crippled by the policy which the Huntington syndicate is pursuing. Not only has there been a systematic diversion of freight from the Central to the Southern Pacific, but the whole road has been so shamefully neglected as to make it impossible for the Union Pacific to compete for the through traffic from the coast."

"The very latest effort to hamper the Union Pacific is the proposed abandonment of all but one passenger train daily between Ogden and San Francisco. At the same time the Southern Pacific has recently supplemented its passenger trains by a new palace coach flyer which is advertised to reduce the time and afford luxurious accommodations. How can the Union Pacific be expected to earn operating expenses under such conditions, unless they lay up a surplus to pay off its bonded debts. Something must be done by congress if the government's interest in the Pacific roads is to be protected and people in the central belt who depend on these roads for an outlet to and from the coast are to have the transportation facilities to which they are entitled."